

Double Honours Programme
THEOLOGICAL STUDIES
University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Theology

1. Information about the study programme

The duration of the double honours programme *Theological Studies* is 3 years (6 semesters). It amounts to 90 ECTS-credits, and 180 ECTS-credits in connection with the second subject major. The awarded professional title is: Bachelor of Arts (UN) ... and Bachelor of Arts in Theological Studies (UN).

The double honours study programme *Theological Studies* can be combined with the double major study programmes of the Faculty of Arts of the University of Ljubljana and double major or double subject programmes of the Faculty of Arts of the University of Maribor. The list of combinable pedagogical double major study programmes, where two such programmes together represent complete study programme: At the Faculty of Theology: Theology. At the Faculty of Arts: English; Czech; Philosophy; French; Geography; Greek; Italian; South Slavic Studies; Latin; Musicology; German; Polish; Russian; Slovak; Slovenian; Sociology; Spanish; Art History; History; other programmes that will be developed at the Faculty of Arts according to the needs of education, lifelong learning and the development of fields, as well as all those programs that should prove to be suitable. It is also combinable with the double-subject teaching programs of the University of Maribor's Faculty of Arts (English Language and Literature; Philosophy; Geography; Hungarian Language and Literature; German Language and Literature; Slovenian Language and Literature; Sociology; History; Pedagogics).

2. Basic goals of the programme and general competences

The fundamental goal of the university double major study programme *Theological Studies* is:

- to provide the student with the basic knowledge in the field of theology and religious studies (humanistic-philosophical, religious, biblical, historical and dogmatic-ecclesiological knowledge);
- to enable the student to transfer the theoretical knowledge into living practice, i.e. to use the knowledge in solving questions that are raised by religious and theological issues;
- to form the student's spiritual-ethical stance;
- to enable the student for interdisciplinary thinking and acting.

The competences that the student acquires through the studies are:

- hermeneutic, cognitive and theoretical (the ability of independent and critical understanding of the basic social, cultural, religious phenomena in their historical contexts; the ability to understand texts, their message and diversity, the practical application of knowledge - from theory to practice; competences in the field of biblical, historical and theological hermeneutics; ability to confront Christianity with other religions; identification of philosophical currents and ideas, capacity for critical evaluation of the Church in the historic, cultural, economic and political development in the world and in Slovenia);

- methodological (the use of professional literature and other scientific and technical devices, such as. lexicons, concordances, etc.; the competence for the use of resources and literature in foreign languages, the use of the basic principles of the humanities and the social sciences methodology, the ability to think in accordance with the theological, biblical and philosophical methods);
- technical (the ability to acquire, record, document, use and assess of the sources of knowledge and information; the use of information technologies; the use of IT tools; the use of audio-visual aids in public speaking, the ability to use archived documents and literature);
- language competences (language as a means of critical expression, active argumentation, preparation and production of technical theological texts);
- individual (the ability to express beliefs, (self-)criticism, the spiritual-ethical stance, self-learning and self-education; competence for lifelong learning, for acquiring and upgrading the skills in the general humanities field and the possibility of directing one's own professional development; to ability to dialogue);
- social (the ability of social feeling and reacting, sensing the needs of the environment, the ability to analyse situations, possessing a sense of group dynamics, cooperation and integration into the group work environment, a sense of teamwork management in the field of humanities, social sciences and religions; communication within and among professions; possessing a feeling for heterogeneity and homogeneity of different social groups, communication skills and the ability to reconcile various interests; sensitivity to issues in the fields of social and charitable activity; the ability to communicate ethical values);
- synthetic (the ability to connect understanding, knowledge and feelings into a whole; the ability to create changes and improvements; the ability to create new ideas, independent work, have a self-initiative and entrepreneurial spirit, concerns for quality, having the will to succeed; the ability of a holistic approach to people; accepting the person with their uniqueness and transcendence; the ability to analyse the influence of the theological teachings on life in society; the ability to recognize the dilemmas of modern individualism and collectivism; the ability of the theological interpretation of the experience of the world; the ability to confront religions with modern peacekeeping standards and religious awareness);
- competences, specific to the programme of Theological studies at the Faculty of Theology (fundamental knowledge about religious, Church and social situations in the southern and eastern Europe; the ability of ecumenical and interreligious dialogue; sensitivity to theological issues in the context of cultural issues in RS).

3. Admission requirements and selection criteria when enrolment is restricted

For enrolment in the first year of study programme, the candidate must meet one of three conditions:

1. s/he has passed the general upper secondary school-leaving external examination (i.e., the matura [term used hereafter]);
2. s/he has passed the vocational matura in any secondary-school programme, and the examination in one of the matura subjects (the subject selected must not be one of those which the candidate has already passed during their final vocational matura exam);
3. s/he has completed any four-year secondary-school programme prior to 1 June 1995.

If enrolment is to be restricted, the candidates will be selected based on the following criteria:

For candidates under 1.:

- Overall achievement in the matura: 60 % points,
- Overall achievement in the 3rd and 4th years: 40 % points.

For candidates under 2.:

- Overall achievement in the vocational matura: 40 % points,
- Overall achievement in the 3rd and 4th years: 40 % points.
- Grade in the matura subject: 20 % points.

For candidates under 3.:

- Overall achievement in the final examination: 60 % points,
- Overall achievement in the 3rd and 4th years: 40 % points.

Anticipated enrolment

The estimated number of available places: 40. Every other year, 40 places are intended for the part-time students.

4. Criteria for recognising knowledge and skills acquired before enrolment in the programme

The knowledge that the student acquired through various forms of education and corresponds in its content and scope to the course content of the subjects in the curriculum of the selected study programme can be recognized as completed study obligation. The recognition of knowledge and skills, acquired prior to enrolment, is decided by the Commission for Student Affairs of the Faculty of Theology of UL, based on the written request by the student, included certificates and other documents proving the successfully acquired knowledge and its content. The transfer between study programmes is subject to decision by the Senate of the Faculty of Theology of UL.

5. Requirements for progression through the programme

Enrolling in the higher year

To progress into Year 2, the student must obtain 25 ECTS-credits in Year 1; to enrol in Year 3, the student must obtain 27 ECTS-credits from Year 2 and successfully complete all obligations from Year 1 (= 30 ECTS). Before the defence of the diploma seminar paper, the student must obtain 87 ECTS in the Theological Studies programme.

In accordance with the decision of the Senate of the Faculty of Theology (25th session of the Senate, dated 5 May 2008) and Article 153 of the Statute of the University of Ljubljana, up to 6 ECTS-credits of study obligation (10% of the total number of credits per individual year) can be overlooked as an exception for the student of the university double major study programme Theological studies and for the student of the Master's double major pedagogical programme Theology, if the student provides a justifiable reason. The justifiable grounds are listed in the Statute of the University of Ljubljana. The overlooked study obligations must be completed by the student before s/he enrolls in the higher year.

Other, exceptional forms of enrolment in the higher year in the occasion of objective, justifiable reasons (e.g.: motherhood, extended illness, exceptional family and social circumstances, recognized status of a person with special needs, active participation in top

professional, cultural and sports events, active participation in the bodies of the university) are decided by the Commission for Student Affairs, on the basis of a written application by the student.

Repeating the year

The student who has failed to complete all study obligations, required to enrol in the higher year, can repeat one year in the course of his/her studies, if s/he completed at least a quarter of the obligations in the given year (15 ECTS); s/he needs to obtain 30 ECTS-credits from the year preceding the repeating year.

The student can also change her/his programme once due to the failure to fulfil obligations in the previous programme.

Based on a request of a student with an average grade of at least 9.8, the Senate can decide on the terms for faster progression through the study programme.

6. Conditions for completion of study programme

The condition for the completion of the double major study programme is to have fulfilled all curriculum-prescribed obligations on both parts of the double major study programme. The student must obtain 180 ECTS-credits (90 ECTS in the proposed and 90 ECTS in the second part of the double major / double-subject programme). Among the obligations that the student must fulfil on the proposed program of Theological Studies, the total of 90 ECTS-credits includes also the production of the diploma seminar paper (from 50,000 to 60,000 characters with spaces) and a successful defence of the diploma. Conditions for completion of the study programme are set out in Regulations on the Study Policy and the Diploma Policy of the Faculty of Theology of University of Ljubljana.

7. Changing study programmes

The transfer between study programmes is determined in accordance with the Statute of the University of Ljubljana (Art. 181-189). A student can transfer to the university double major first level study programme Theological Studies if it is possible, according to the criteria for recognition and based on the European Credit Transfer System (hereinafter: ECTS), to recognize at least half of his/her obligations from the primary study programme of the second level that are related to the compulsory subjects in the second study programme, and which at the end of the study programme ensure that comparable competences are acquired. The Faculty Senate, which makes the decision, can assign differential exams to the student, which the latter must complete during the transition. A change of a study programme or module due to failure to fulfil obligations in the previous study programme is not considered as a transfer.

a) The transfer between universities is determined by Article 189 of the Statute of the University of Ljubljana:

- in order to transfer to the university double major first level study programme Theological Studies, the candidate must meet the requirements for enrolment in the next year according to the study programme of the university, where s/he is registered;
- the Senate of the Faculty of Theology UL decides on the transfer conditions and assigns the possible differential exams to the candidate and other obligations for the enrolment, as

well as the year into which the candidate can enrol, according to the suggestion by the Commission for Student Affairs.

b) Among the study programmes of University of Ljubljana, a transfer to the university double major first level study programme Theological Studies, in accordance with Article 183 of the Statute of the University of Ljubljana, is possible if the following conditions are met:

- if at least half of the candidate's obligations, completed in the primary study programme, can be recognized when s/he applies for the new study programme;
- the Senate of the Faculty of Theology UL decides on the transfer conditions and assigns the possible differential exams to the candidate and other obligations for the enrolment, as well as the year into which the candidate can enrol, according to the suggestion by the Commission for Student Affairs.

8. Methods of assessment

The exams are written, oral, and written and oral. Knowledge is assessed and graded according to the Statute of the University of Ljubljana (Art. 138): 10 (excellent); 9 (very good); 8 (very good); 7 (good); 6 (sufficient); 5-1 (unsatisfactory).

9. Study programme curriculum with the intended lecturers

Double Honours Programme Theological Studies 2015

1st semester										
N o.	Course unit		Contact hours					Ind ivi dua l wo rk	Tota l hour s	ECT S
			Le ct.	Se m.	Tut .	Clini cal tutori als	Other commi t.			
1	Introduction to the Study of Theology		30	30	-			90	150	5
2	History of Philosophy		30	30	-			90	150	5
3	Church History		30	30	-			90	150	5
TOTAL			90	90	-			270	450	15

2nd semester										
N o.	Course unit		Contact hours					Indiv idual work	Tot al hou rs	EC TS
			Lec t.	Se m.	Tut .	Clini cal tutor ials	Other commi t.			
4	Christian liturgy		15	5	10			60	90	3

5	Ethics with the Basics of Anthropology		30	15	-			75	120	4
6	Introduction to the Old and New Testaments		30	10	20			90	150	5
7	The programme elective or a general elective course 1		-	-	-			60	90	3
TOTAL			75	30	30			285	450	15

3rd semester										
N o.	Course unit		Contact hours					Ind ivi dua l wo rk	Tota l hour s	ECTS
			Le ct.	Se m.	Tut .	Clini cal tutori als	Other commi t.			
8	Theology of the Old Testament		20	25	-			75	120	4
9	Exegesis of the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles		30	15	15			90	150	5
10	Theory of Church		35	25	15			105	180	6
TOTAL			85	65	30			270	450	15

4th semester										
N o.	Course unit		Contact hours					Indiv idual work	Tot al hou rs	EC TS
			Lec t.	Se m.	Tut .	Clini cal tutori als	Other commi t.			
11	Philosophy of Religion		30	30	-			90	150	5
12	Fundamental Theology and Religiology		30	30	-			90	150	5
13	Introduction to Psychology and Sociology of Religion		30	30	-			90	150	5
TOTAL			90	90	-			270	450	15

5th semester										
N o.	Course unit		Contact hours					Ind ivi dua l wo rk	Tota l hour s	ECT S
			Lec t.	Se m.	Tut .	Clini cal tutori als	Other commi t.			
14	Patristics		30	10	20			90	150	5
15	The Content and the Role of World Religions in the Contemporary World		30	45	15			120	210	7
16	The programme elective or a general elective course 2		-	-	-			60	90	3
TOTAL			60	55	35			270	450	15

6th semester										
N o.	Course unit		Contact hours					Indiv idual work	Tot al hou rs	EC TS
			Lec t.	Se m.	Tut .	Clini cal tutori als	Other commi t.			
17	Mystery of the Triune God		20	25	-			75	120	4
18	Theological Anthropology and Eschatology		30	30	-			90	150	5
19	The programme elective or a general elective course 3		-	-	-			60	90	3
20	Diploma Seminar		-	-	-			90	90	3
TOTAL			50	55	-			315	450	15

Course electives Year 3 Implementation A and B, 5th semester										
No.	Course unit		Contact hours					Individual work	Total hours	ECTS
			Pre d.	Se m.	Va je	Klin ične vaje	Druge obl. š.			
1	English Theological Terminology		15	-	15			60	90	3
2	Faith and Reason		15	15	-			60	90	3
3	Selected Topics from the History of the Church in Slovenia		15	5	10			60	90	3
4	Latin language I		-	-	30			60	90	3

Course electives Year 1 or 3 Implementation A and B, 2nd or 6th semester										
5	Latin language II		-	-	30			60	90	3
6	Biblical Hermeneutics		15	-	15			60	90	3
7	Monotheism in the Past and Present		15	15	-			60	90	3
8	Choral Singing		5	-	25			60	90	3
9	Philosophy of Education		15	10	5			60	90	3

Course electives Year 3 Implementation A, 5th semester										
10	Theory of Music and Gregorian Chant		15	-	15			60	90	3
11	Philosophy of Person		15	15	-			60	90	3
12	Phenomenology and Religion		15	15	-			60	90	3
13	Person and Society: Slovenes, Church and State		15	15	-			60	90	3
14	Selected Topics from the History of Religious Orders		15	15	-			60	90	3
15	Exegesis of Revelation and Jewish Apocalypics		15	15	-			60	90	3
16	Biblical Greek I		-	-	30			60	90	3

Course electives Year 3 Implementation A, 6th semester										
1 7	Biblical Greek II		-	-	30			60	90	3
1 8	Christian Churches and Ecumenical Movement		15	15	-			60	90	3
1 9	Psalms		15	15	-			60	90	3
2 0	Symbol and Sacrament		15	15	-			60	90	3
2 1	Christian Art		15	15	-			60	90	3

Course electives Year 3 Implementation B, 5th semester										
2 2	Sacred Music at the Service of Liturgy		15	-	15			60	90	3
2 3	Hermeneutics of Christianity		15	15	-			60	90	3
2 4	Biblical Figures		15	15	-			60	90	3
2 5	Reformation in Europe and Slovenia		15	15	-			60	90	3
2 6	Spiritual Accompaniment		15	7	8			60	90	3
2 7	Hebrew I		15	-	15			60	90	3

Course electives Year 3 Implementation B, 6th semester										
2 8	Hebrew II		15	-	15			60	90	3
2 9	Elements of Liturgical Space		15	15	-			60	90	3
3 0	Exegesis of the Gospel and Letters of John		15	15	-			60	90	3
3 1	Impact of Indian and Chinese Religions on Western culture		15	15	-			60	90	3
3 2	New Religious and Ecclesiastical Movements		15	15	-			60	90	3

3 3	Biblical Archaeology and Geography		15	15	-			60	90	3
3 4	Bioethics		15	15	-			60	90	3

10. Possibilities of elective courses and mobility

Outside electives

Since this is a double-subject, e.g. double major programme, it is in itself interdisciplinary, so additional transfer of ECTS-credits from external programme elective courses is not possible.

Mobility

Faculty of Theology has, in the frame of Socrates-Erasmus programme, signed contracts with the theological faculties of the Universities of Graz, Innsbruck, Leuven, Marburg and Regensburg. Students can participate in the student exchanges with these faculties. Students can tender each year in March and then study at one of these faculties for one or two semesters. The parent Faculty recognizes the obtained ECTS-credits and a completed semester or a year, if the student collects the required number of credits to enrol in the next year. It is assumed that the students have knowledge of German when applying for universities in the German-speaking areas, while studies at the University of Leuven are conducted in English.

11. Short presentations of individual courses

YEAR 1

	Introduction to the Study of Theology
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Methodology of scientific work. How to write a theological debate and how to list sources and bibliography. How to depict religious phenomenon with a descriptive method. Theology as science: methodical differences between philosophy, theology and religious studies. The relationship between faith and reason. Religion and culture. Differences between magic, religion and faith: from the sacral to the sacred. Religion and ethics. Postmodern individualization, globalization and religiosity. The originality of Christian thought: the connections between religion, philosophy and legal-state thought. The main areas and branches of theology: the key concepts. Theological disciplines - interdisciplinary work within theology. The main theological themes: the man, salvation, Christ, the Spirit, the Church, creation, hope. Modern religions and the search for common foundations (the global ethos). Monotheisms. Ecumenical theology: Catholicism, Protestantism, Orthodoxy.

	History of Philosophy
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Presentation of the basic concepts of 'history', 'philosophy', 'history of philosophy' and the philosophical flows from Antiquity to the present day in Europe and elsewhere, as well as the presentation of the role and importance of philosophy in the development of science.

	Church History
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The beginnings of the formation of the Christian community, the relationship to Judaism. The spiritual and religious context and the inclusion into the ancient Greco-Roman society. The dissemination of Christianity, connecting with society, migration of peoples. The Middle Ages – cohesion, separation (diastasis), religious institutes. Reforms, reform movements. Reformation. Missions, Church, state, society. Presentation of the main features of ecclesiastical art and the contribution that the Church made in the field of cultural creation.

	Ethics with the Basics of Anthropology
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The presentation of the importance and the role of man in philosophy and other fields. The division and composition of man, his developmental characteristics and associated problems, and the presentation of specific problems, which can be – compared to other disciplines dealing with this topic - presented by philosophy about man. This is followed by the guidelines for the ethical foundations of man and society.

	Introduction to the Old and New Testaments
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Circumstances and existential realities of biblical books (historical, literary). Literary image of the Pentateuch (aspects from antiquity to the present day). Israeli prophecy and individual

prophets (historical context, message of literary expression). New Testament canon: the presentation of lots (historical context, literary structure, its theological message). The New Testament model (hermeneutic aspect, the relation between Christ and believer/writer), the evaluation of literary and historical complexity.

	Christian liturgy
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General concepts of man as a creature of rituals (the sacred, the profane), the importance of time in the archaic cultures (cosmic, historical), in the Bible (linear, circular, Kronos, Kairos, Aeon) and in the liturgy (daily, weekly, and annual rhythm). The nature of Christian worship (anamnesis). The notable Jewish, Muslim and pagan holidays and rituals. The Christ's presence in the worship services of the church year. The liturgical seasons and holidays.

YEAR 2

	Theology of the Old Testament
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The presentation of new methods of study of the Old Testament theology, which are based on the analysis of the semantic fields of Hebrew and Greek theological concepts; a comparative treatment of some of the most characteristic theological concepts in the narrower and broader context of the Bible and in the history of interpretation within Judaism and Christianity; the establishment of appropriate connections between the semantic aspects of the Old Testament in the light of the amendment to the New Testament.

	Exegesis of the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles
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The in-depth reading of the texts from the three synoptic Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles, which represent a fundamental source of Christian theology and of Western civilization: the literary-critical analysis and narrative structure analysis of the selected passages and motifs synoptic Gospels and Acts; the comparison of the revelation of Christ's identity and the image of the pupil in various evangelical traditions; comparative studies of the central evangelical themes: the kingdom of heaven, the greater righteousness, faith, salvation; determining the reciprocity between the evangelical and early-Christian tradition.

	Theory of Church
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The history of the ecclesiological thought and the self-understanding of the Church; the importance of councils, especially the 2nd Vatican Council; the relationship between the Church and Judaism; the establishment of the Church; its spiritual and hierarchical dimensions; the vocation of the laics in the Church and in the world; formality and co-responsibility; the radicalism of Christian life (monasticism); Magisterium of the Church and theology; the balance between unity (primacy) and pluralism (episcopacy); Papacy as a specific element in the organization of the Catholic Church.

	Philosophy of Religion
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Philosophy in its relation to the question of God, contemporary theories about the sacred and the various conceptions of religion, an analysis of religious language (positive, negative and analogical speech about God), the metaphysical philosophical theology, the modern critique of metaphysics, the modern transcendentalist anthropology and religious experience, the metaphysical expression about the divine properties, and the relation of God to the world. The behaviour of God and the human freedom, the question of evil in its relation to faith in God.

	Fundamental Theology and Religiology
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Religion is one of important components and a constant in the human reality and also its (co-) designer. Of the three dimensions of religion - ethos, ethnos and ethics - this subject discusses ethnos, i.e. a system of beliefs. The first part: general anthropological dimension of the system of religious beliefs (the passive, the active involvement in culture and society). In the second part: case studies of religious belief systems (shaping, maintaining and changing the identity of a particular system of religious beliefs). Third part: the systems of religious beliefs in the face of globalization of humanity (the importance, the role). Discovering innovations in the field of religious beliefs systems and their position in the socio-political community.

	Introduction to Psychology and Sociology of Religion
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The Psychology of Religion. A presentation of authors and theories. Psychological reasons for (dis-)belief. The image of God - parenting. The sacred space in the human psychological structure. Traumas and the religious experience of salvation. *The Sociology of Religion.* Basic concepts and theories of sociology of religion, main authors. Religion and pluralism, atheism, ideology. Cults, sects, denominations, churches. Church and state. Culture and religion, secularization. fundamentalism, movements.

YEAR 3

	Patristics
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Basic concepts, history of the discipline, resources and their availability. Greek and Roman mythologies. The echoes of the ancient pagan religiosity in the literature. The contact of Church Fathers with the Bible, Apocrypha. Apostolic Fathers, martyrs and apologists. The first heresy and the shaping of *regula fidei* (the rule of faith) with the first theologians: Irenaeus, Hippolytus, Clement and Origen. The birth and the literary sources of the first monasticism. The first councils, their topics and the Church Fathers, who confronted their theological views during these councils: homoousios, Theotokos, double consubstantiality; Athanasius, the Cappadocians, Nestorius and Cyril, Eutychus and Leo the Great. The golden age of the Church Fathers: translators (Jerome), poets (Ambrose, Prudentius), speakers (John Chrysostom), Augustine. The time of the decline of the Antiquity, the emergence of the so-called Patristic Argument. The transition to the Middle Ages and the preservation of the patristics and its methods.

	The Content and the Role of World Religions in the Contemporary World
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The image of the world religions is very diverse and is constantly changing. First, there is a discussion on individual religions (Judaism and Islam, Indian and Chinese religions, local ethnic religions). The comparative method is then used so that the religions confront themselves and indicate their similarities and differences. Finally, there is a discussion both about the role of religions in the quest for peace, coexistence and cooperation in the world, as well as their participation in conflicts and the demolition of peace and coexistence.

	Mystery of the Triune God
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The content is evident from the thematic circles that are intertwined: God in finding the man; the Triune God's revelation; God's descent as a condition for human access; the Trinitarian dimension of the Paschal Mystery; a look to the past in the light of the Easter event; the confession of the Triune God in history and the newer approaches; the richness of life in the Holy Trinity; the world and history as a "space" of the active presence of the Triune God; Father, Son and the Holy Spirit in the life of the Holy Trinity.

	Theological Anthropology and Eschatology
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Belief in creation in all of its dimensions. Man as a created being in a personal, spiritual bodily unity, in the likeness of God man in communion, man in a protological, present and eschatological dimension. The reality of sin with its personal and social dimensions. Based on the New Testament's 'Happy announcement', to analytically disintegrate and show the new state of the man, redeemed after and in the Christ, and his personal invitation to the communion with God in grace.

Diploma seminar paper

Diploma seminar paper (3 KT).

PROGRAMME ELECTIVES

English Theological Terminology
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The thematic sections include: the Bible, the life of Jesus, the life of Mary, the saints, the history of Christianity, the liturgical year, the sacraments and the basics of Christianity, the organization of the Catholic Church, the vocations, the church architecture, liturgy, religions of the world, prayer, the Church in Slovenia and in Great Britain, current topics. The common thread which runs throughout the year are the Sunday Gospels in the English language.

	Faith and Reason
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Theology as faith, seeking rational foundation. Three models of the relationship between faith and reason: 1) religion excludes reason; 2) religion within the limits of reason; 3) a dialogue between faith and reason. The modern understanding of the relationship between faith and reason: J. Habermas, J.-L. Marion, M. Henry, A. Plantinga, R. Swinburne. What can faith and reason learn from each other?

	Selected Topics from the History of the Church in Slovenia
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The question of the continuity of Christianity on Slovenian territory, from Antiquity and into the Middle Ages. The religious, cultural and economic importance of monasteries on Slovenian territory. The development of dioceses and parishes on Slovenian territory. The influence of Josephinism on the life of the Church in the 19th century. The Slovenian Catholics on the doorstep and in the whirlwind of World War 2, and their "survival" under communism.

	Latin I
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The rules of the classic and traditional pronunciation. Latin morphology: The verbs of four conjugations in six tenses, in active and passive forms, five declinations, main and ordinal numbers and the usefulness of Roman numerals in chronograms, pronouns, adverbs, adjective and adverb gradation, deponents and semi-deponents, irregular and defective verbs. Latin syntax: accusative with infinitive, absolute ablative, supine.

	Latin II
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Latin morphology: all declinations, regular and irregular verbs on the perfect stem, passive, (semi-)deponents, the subjunctive, indefinite pronouns. Latin syntax: a base of local names, active and passive descriptive conjugation, acc. and nom. cum inf., optative phrases, expressing prohibitions, sequence of tenses, subordinate clauses (int., cons., reas., time., cond., all., comp.) participium con., abl. abs., connecting relative. Translation: reading Latin texts (liturgics, patrology).

	Biblical Hermeneutics
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The course is in two parts. The first part contains theoretical-level, in-depth presentation of certain elements, important for understanding of hermeneutic issues that arise from the theme of inspiration and canonization of the Bible. The second part is closer to the exegetic practice and deals with questions regarding methods, their theoretical foundation and the issues that show up upon the application to concrete biblical texts.

	Monotheism in the Past and Present
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Monotheism is an invention that brought a number of innovations to humanity. In particular, three monotheisms had a lasting civilizational impact: the Jewish, the Christian and the Islamic. In the comparative perspective, they turn out to have different attitudes towards: books, rituals and the world; they perceive mysticism and time differently and they are differently situated and vary in their relations to modern culture. Therefore, there is the question of what kind of God it is and what the relationship with him is within the three monotheistic religions.

	Biblical Greek I
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The history of the language. The Greek alphabet. Basic declensions and conjugations. Basic concepts of syntax. Reading, translation and grammatical analysis of easier biblical phrases.

	Theory of Music and Gregorian Chant
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Music in human society (serious, funny, religious, worldly; folk, artificial; vocal, instrumental, vocal and instrumental) and during worship. The basics of music theory and the Gregorian chant: the development (the influence of the Hebrew, Greek and Roman musical cultures), the golden age (Gregory the Great), the decline and the restoration in the 19th and 20th centuries. The chant notation (neume, tetragram, the square notation ...). Psalmody - performance.

	Sacred Music at the Service of Liturgy
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Documents on church music (councils, ordinances). The role of music, folk singing, choir, children's participation in the liturgy and catechesis. A systematic overview of the musical components of the Holy Mass and other sacraments and sacral symbols and of popular piety (the legalities and the openness to creativity).

	Hermeneutics of Christianity
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The four interpretational paradigms of Christianity: the speculative, the anthropologically critical, the phenomenological and the analytical. Each of the paradigms shows Christianity in a different light. The emphasis is on phenomenology and the hermeneutics of Christianity: phenomenology of words and prayer, worship, givenness, revelation, the revelation of the absolute life.

	Biblical Figures
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A selection of figures from the Old and New Testaments: Adam, Eve, Noah, Abraham, Sarah, Rebekah, Jacob, Leah, Rachel, Joseph, Moses, Miriam, the pharaoh, Samson, Ruth, Samuel, Saul, David, Absalom, Solomon, Rehoboam, Hezekiah, Josiah, Zedekiah, Nathan, Elijah, Jeremiah, Hosea, Judith, Esther, Ezra, Nehemiah; Peter, John, Jacob, Judah, and the rest of the Twelve, Paul and Barnabas, others Acts of the Apostles; main and supporting characters of individual Gospels; exegetic, theological and anthropological analysis of selected passages from the Old and New Testaments.

	Philosophy of Person
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Discovering the origin of the concept of person, "*prosopon*" with the ancient Greeks; how the Greek Church Fathers began to use the stoical term for a person: "hypostasis"; the influence of the Biblical personalism on the decision of the Greek Church Fathers; Boet's theory of a person; the scholastic debate on the person; the modern concept of the separation of the individual and the person; Nietzsche's return to the concept of masks for a person; the modern personalism; personalism with Slovenes; Ricoeur's "attitude" as the concept of a person; Levinas' concept of "face" as post-personalism; the dignity of the human person - a legal concept.

	Phenomenology and Religion
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This course deals with the phenomenon of religion from the methodological bases of phenomenology, which was established by Husserl and decisively influenced by Heidegger. In addition to these two authors and their answers to the question of analysis of religious life, the sacred and God, the wider phenomenological tradition also includes other authors, which have dealt with the religious phenomenon in an original way: E. Stein, E. Levinas, J.-L. Marion, M. Henry, J. Derrida, G. Vattimo.

	Person and Society: Slovenes, Church and State
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The presentation of the fundamental notions of the human relationship to the society, the state and the Church, and the role and the importance of the different performances of these relationships in the history and in the present.

	Selected Topics from the History of Religious Orders
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Asceticism in the Greco-Roman space; the founders of the anahoretic and cenobitic ascetic movement; the important appearances of monastic institutions in the early, high and late Middle Ages, the role and place of religious institutes during the period of reform; M. Luther, absolutists; religious institutions during the Enlightenment and flames of revolution (French Revolution); the reform of the orders in the 19th century; the impact of the ecclesiastical legislation on the orders/ the Codes of 1917 and 1983 /; the Second Vatican Council, the reform guidelines of the council agreements and monasticism afterwards.

	Exegesis of Revelation and Jewish Apocalypics
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The definition of the apocalyptic literary genre (historical and theological backgrounds); comparisons between coloured apocalyptic texts in the prophetic, evangelical and Pauline literature and the uniqueness of the book of Revelation: the structure of its apocalyptic drama, the exegesis of selected texts (the multi-layered interpretation of the symbolism, parallels to the Old Testament and Apocryphal literature); the synthesis of the theological contribution to the apocalyptic literature about the purpose and objective of the history of salvation and the importance of suffering in it.

	Reformation in Europe and Slovenia
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After the last centuries of the Middle Ages, reform movements in individual countries and their figures are presented. The emphasis is on the Central European cultural space, from where the ideas came to the Slovenian territory. Students are introduced to the central figures of the Reformation on Slovenian ground and to the original ideas that they contributed to the reform movements in Europe in general and the lasting meaning for Slovenian history that was brought by the period of reformation, the literature and resources.

	New Religious and Ecclesial Movements
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The emergence of new religious offerings and trends, sects, new eras and the church spiritual movements. It is about the expressions of genuine religious searching, but certain trends are dangerous, conflictual and destructive. The origin, the background and the roots of these movements; doctrinal and cult elements; proximity or distance from Christianity; questionable or dangerous elements (threat to freedom, fanaticism); ecclesiastical movements with a liberating, healthy and engaged spirituality; their importance for the formation of genuine congregations.

	Spiritual Accompaniment
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Learning about different terms and their meaning and the basics of spiritual accompaniment; Discovering the role and importance of spiritual conversation and spiritual discernment through different authors; comparing the spiritual accompaniment to other types of personal assistance to persons; learning evaluation of spiritual conversation and supervision for personal and professional growth and better quality aid; experiential confrontation with what it means to monitor and be monitored.

	Biblical Greek II
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All Greek declensions, including pronouns. Conjugation in aorist, perfect, subjunctive. Numerals. Further terms of syntax (subordinate clauses, infinitive collocationss, gen. abs.). Reading, translation and grammatical analysis of medium-level biblical phrases.

	Hebrew I and II
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Presentation of the Hebrew alphabet and the pronunciation of consonants. Vowels and pronunciation. Transcription. Personal, demonstrative and interrogative pronouns. prepositions and prepositions with suffixes. Nouns, articles and nouns with suffixes. *Status constructus*. Verb; perfect, imperfect, *wayyiqtol*, imperative, infinitive, participle *qala*. Verbs with guttural consonants in the root, the third *he* verbs, the first *yod* and the first *nun*. A Vocabulary of 200 Hebrew words.

	Christian Art
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Special features of Christian art within the artistic creation. The value criteria of Christian art and the mechanisms of their formation. The characteristics of Early Christian art, Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque, Classicism, Historicism and Eclecticism, and the first half of the 20th century. The Second Vatican Council and Christian art. Christian art and contemporary artistic currents. Contemporary Christian art in Slovenia - achievements and issues.

	Elements of Liturgical Space
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The characteristics of the relationship of space - cult. The cult complexes of the non-Christian religions. Features of a Christian liturgical complex. Holiness – the specific dimension of the Christian liturgical space. Method of wrapping as a help in understanding the complexity of the Christian liturgical complex. Grid. Location. Church constraint. Architectural shell, a reflection of spatial concepts of the liturgical space. Presbytery. Altar. Liturgical dishes.

	Exegesis of the Gospel and Letters of John
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Studying the elements of John's tradition, judging the linguistic, literary, philosophical and theological criteria in the search for its authenticity; the literary-critical analysis and narrative analysis of the structure of selected passages and motifs of John's Gospel and Letters; a comparison of the revelation of Christ's identity and the image of God in the early and late evangelical tradition and in apocryphal literature; studying the fundamental topics of John - faith, life, love, knowledge, truth in relation to the fundamental biblical theological hypotheses.

	Psalms
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Psalms as the synthesis of biblical theological hypotheses; a presentation of Psalms, which are the most characteristic in the literary and theological context; a comparison with other key scriptural texts; a presentation of the most common types of literary psalms through the treatment of selected texts; an introduction to the analysis of poetic structures of the presented Psalms (theological weight); connections between the given texts and certain selected texts from prayers in the New Testament.

	Christian Churches and Ecumenical Movement (case study)
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The division of Christianity. The historical background: the controversies, the conversion attempts and religious wars. The starting points of the ecumenical movement: the principle of religious freedom, the evaluation of mutual doctrinal elements. Start of the movement in the 19th century and the prosperity in the 20th century: the "dialogue of love" (signs of affection) and the "dialogue of truth" (theological dialogue). The course focuses on a particular Church (case study) and explores common points, points of divergence and reached reconciliations or consensuses.

	Biblical Archaeology and Geography
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Getting acquainted with the main geographical shapes of countries outside of Palestine, the scenes of biblical development; learning in more detail about the terrain, climate, and natural resources of Palestine as the major set of events in the narratives of the Old and New Testaments; getting into the meaning of archaeological excavations for the exegesis of the Bible; getting acquainted with the essential methods of the archaeological stratigraphy and artefact dating; receiving an overview of Biblical history according to the archaeological periods and the up-to-date findings of archaeologists in the Palestine area.

	Bioethics
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Bioethics: the mental, cultural, and historical background; theories, principles of assessment (theology, bioethics); Catholic bioethics; abortion: legal and theological, status of the human embryo, ethical arguments, observations of major religions, moral evaluation, pastoral guidance; artificial insemination: specific ethical dilemmas related to the freezing of embryos, donation of gametes and surrogate motherhood; the position of the Catholic Church with such ethical issues; moral problems with the research on stem cells; alternatives and the position of the Catholic Church; exploration of the human genome and genetics in general; euthanasia.

	Symbol and Sacrament
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Sacramental anthropology - human symbolism (the philosophy of language, symbol logic), rituality (common to humans in all cultures). Biblical justification of the sacramentality of man finds its realization in the Incarnation and in the life of the Logos, and it re-establishes its presence in the ritual life of the Church. What follows is an overview of the theological components of the sacraments in general and their definition as personal acts of the glorified Christ, in the functioning of the Church.

	Choral Singing
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The course content is divided into two parts. In the first part, the students are acquainted with the warm-up methods and with ways of preparing the body for proper singing; these are implemented in practice, at the beginning of each lesson. In the second part, the students are acquainted in detail with the individual pieces of music from different style periods and genres. The detailed content varies each year, depending on the selected programme.

	Philosophy of Education
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The course presents the basic directions of education development in the history of Western civilization. From the Greek education models to modern forms, we follow primarily the education emphases, which are intertwined with education. At the same time and with special attention, we search for the relation of certain of educational models to the religious dimension. Various initiatives that have formed in the Catholic Church in the field of education are embedded in a broader movement for a general education in the spirit of human and children's rights. In doing so, we also use the theology of education, as it is revealed in the Bible.